AFFAIRS IN JAMAICA.

Our Kingston Correct Our Kingston Correspondence.

Kingston, Ja., Jan. 4, 1855.
Fistorical Sketch of the Island—Its Appearance from the Sea—Arrival of the Steamer—Its Passengers—The "Mayor"—Kingston—Its Houses and Streets—Concert in Aid of the Patriotic Fund—Sir Henry Barkly—His Last Message—The Mines—The Races—Exploits of Lady Barkly—The Opera—Christmas and New Year's Day—Journey Through the Island—Bath Batanical Journey Through the Island-Bath Botanical Gardens-The Medicinal Baths-Scenes and Incidents, &c.

I was erdered out here by my physician for the

benefit of my health, and having made a three months tour in this island for the first time, for the desperate determination of giving you my impressions of this beautiful country. Jamsics, or Kaymaca, signifying "the land of springs," was, as we all know, discovered by Columbus in the year 1494, on his second voyage of discovery; and not being successful in landing at the town now known as Port Maria, owing to the fle concess of the waters. he pushed further northward, and landed at the little town of Ora Cabessa. The Indians numbered, on the first discovery of the island, some 80,000 or 100,000, but owing to the barbarous cruelty of the

Spaniards, they soon became entirely extinct.
In 1655 the island was subjugated by Cromwell, and since that period has belonged to England. A few years after this it was that Morgan, the great buccaneer, was made Lieutenant-Governor of Jamaics, in honor of his filibustering exploits, and shortly after knighted and made full Governor.

Port Royal, which had for a long time been the resort of these buccaneers, and become very wealthy in consequence, was, in 1692, with 3,000 of its inhabitants, suddenly immerged by a terrible earthquake, and entirely destroyed, together with all the public documents relating to the island. It is said that the sunken houses are to this day discernible beneath the waters of the ocean.

From these frequent earthquakes the island has sumed that bold appearance in its lofty mountains, deep everglades, abrupt precipices, smiling valleys, and rushing cataracts, that often reaches to the highest pointing of grandeur.
In 1792 Lord Rodney defeated Count De Grasse

in an attempt on the part of France and Spain to retake the island, and to commemorate the event, a splendid marble statue of Rodney now stands in the public square of Spanish Town. So much for the early history of Jamaica.

The traveller as he approaches by sea is first struck

with the fine appearance of the blue mountains, rising in the distance from the sea, their tops covered with beautiful white fleecy clouds, and clothed from the hase to their summits with the most luxuriaut vegeation. As he reaches nearer he beholds the sea shore lined with immense number of cocoanut trees, whose tall and graceful appearance when bending to the sea breeze has the most pleasing

But we are now nearing the wharf upon which we are to land, and which takes considerable time to accomplish. In the meantime the steamer is boarded by myriads of natives, who have come off in their s, filed with all kinds of fruits, their merchambles moving off much quicker than I should suppose to be the case at the present time in New York-no such thing being known here as a tight money market or bank defalcation.

While this profitable traffic has been carried on,

While this profitable traffic has been carried on, numberless little copper colored boys, as naked as the day they were born, have swam to the vessel, and the passengers have found a new source of immement in throwing silver change to them. The crote-quences and singular gestures of the boys as about twenty of them dive for a single supence, all going down together in one spot, and knocking heir heafs together white squirming under the water for the money, and the successful one at ength coming up with the prize, shouting out in its glee, in his outlands a gibberish—sill this, I say, eemed to me very strange, and in my mind I could compare them to nothing but imps of the evil one iving in the river Styx. The steamer has now got longside of her wharf, and the passengers are harrying on shore and swarming the streets; they are met on all sides by the remakes of the city, who, ressed in their handsomest, stand in long close has from the steamer's wharf up along many a treet. Some of them are pretty, and use all their ascinating powers to attrat attention. The arrival of a steamer is looked upon by them as a great event, and they turn it to full account.

A good many of the passengers have clubbed together and hired omnibuses for the afternoon—for they are bound for California, and the steamer will be coaled and off in the evening—and are driving through the streets, exchanging, now and then, a word with some pretty girl they meet.

The storekeepers here, although giad to see them come, because they spend a good deal of money, are, I think, a little jesious of them; for they have got out caricature representing them over crowded in the omnibuses, with their legs elevated at an angle of many degrees above their heads, and huge moustaches and beards, and long nines stuck in their muths, puffling from them large volumes of segar smoke, like one sees issuing from the pipe of a tolerable sized steamer. Not being a smoker, and having neither moust-ches or beard to boas: of, I imberless little copper colored boys, as naked as

segar smoke, like one sees issuing from the pipe of a tolerable sized steamer. Not being a smoker, and having neither moustaches or beard to boas: of, I proceeded que sty to fire. Blundell's, one of the best nouses here you may sa pose, for I would not even be suspected of going to any other.

I had been recommended to go to the Date Tree, another good house, but a "fat friead" of mine who came out passenger with me, lassisted on my going to the aforesaid Mrs. Blundell's; you may very naturally, as did the Prince to Bean Brummeii, ask "Who is our fat friend?" He shall be nameless; but I will tell you that on board ne went by the name of "Msjer," although I must do num the credible amount of magranimity; and informed me that he was not entitled to it. He was very eccentric on board, and arrived here just in time to learn of his defeat as candidate for Assembly; upon wnct intelligence he sgain most magranimously asserted that he would on no account have served, wich, of course, as a gentleman, I was bound to believe. He was very large man, with a nose site setter dispreportioned to his size, being more like the peroboscis of a young clep ant; within bounds, it was fully equal to ix of mine, (abeti I have not a very large one, but it is not to be questioned on the score of respectability.) This large excresses e, (I wish I could call it a neathy one, but I would not be itling the truth if I did,) he used to irrigate many times during the day, not seemingly with any intention of extending the area of its freedom, but rather, as I thought, with a resigned hope of reducing its size and oldsammatory tendencies. Determined to do him strict justice, I waited astiently nutil the end of the voyage, at which time I made many critical examinations, but could detect, I am sorry to say, no diminution in eithers. On the contrary, as if conscious of its majesty, the nose seemed to have defied all efforts towards the alightest degree of ontilistion, and seemed to be literally bursting from its fetters. I was of the order of the

bandsome gardens, filled with flowers and shrubberg people, however, are behind the age one bundend yasm. Those who make fersume here retire with them to their native country, and thus the money which should irrendate here, and improvegible city, a carried off to the detriment of the country, and they should make Kingston an elegant vity, so the head of the country, and they should make Kingston an elegant vity, so the head of the laiand, and a line of telegraph would be established with the should be called be should be should be called be should be should

any of our markets, and who would you think were there? The first people in the city, who came down in their private carriages to look at and gloat over a mess of raw beef; but I was told it was fashionable.

At night all I could distinguish were the discordant sounds produced by the blacks thumping their wild music on their old kettl's and tambournes, and thus ended Christmas, as I thought; but the next morning, much to my astonishment, I read a long editoriat in the principal paper about the glorious way in which the day was celebrated. I looked for details, but all I could did was some indistinct reference made to the marry way in which the cow boys (i.e., two or three, who drove as many cattle through the street,) cracked their whips and laughed; verily "its distance lends enchantment to the view." A more vapidly stupid day than New Year's I never passed. I longed to be in New York, that I might joid in the time chonced festivities. So, enough of Kingston and its stupicities, and I proceed with my journey through the island.

We made up a party and drove from Kingston along the sea side of the eastern end of the island, coming to the Valish's river, and stopping over night at the house of a planter having a besuiffuent view from this bouse of the sea for hundreds of miles. Journeying on the next morning, we reached Bath at mid day, and stopped to refresh our horses. The ride, for miles before you come to this place, abounds in the most romautic scenery. On every side are sparkling streams dashing from the mountains and meandering through smiling valleys. As you wind up the mountain, at a sudden tarn, the scene bursts upon you in all its magnificence. For miles around—and beneath your feet are many fine sugar estates, such as Golden Grove, Herdley, and others—the rays of the sua gilding the sugar cane, while the breeze sweeps over the vast fields like the surging of the sea, forms one of the finest panoramic views I ever beheld. Here it was that Monk Lewis owned estates, and in his "Journal of a West India P

was the friend of Byron, who wrote of nim when he died—

I would give many a sugar cane
Were Monk Lewis alive again.

At Bath are the celebrated Botanis Gardens, which I had much pleasure in visiting. They are supported by government, and contain the most rare and valuable plants from all parks of the world, and to enumerate which would take up a good sized case much indebted to Mr. Wilson, the superintendent; and lately he has placed them under deeper obligations by the zeal with which he has developed and exhibited the great variety of fibrous plants, with which the island abounds. The finest fix and hemp can be preduced from them, and the value since the present war with Russia having advanced so much, there is now a wide field for their cultivation. In England, parties, have written out here offering £100 per ton for any quantity of the fibre prepared from the plant known as the "Jerusalem dagger," and £50 to £70 for other descriptions. All the different varieties can be produced in large quantities, at a very low cost. If in the hands of Americans, this would be a source of great value. Mr. Wilson has prepared many specimens which have been forwarded to the Paris exhibition. Those that I have seen would make the finest paper, domestic fabrics, hemp, fix, &c. Indeed, I have been shown the most beautiful isdies collars, cuffs, &c., made, which would astozish you to see.

While at Bath I visited the Medicinal Baths, situ-

collars, cuffs, &c., made, which would astorish you to see.

While at Bath I visited the Medicinal Baths, situated on the top of a mountain, many hundreds of feet above the level of the town. Toe ride up on horseback is full of interest. The rider, as it winds up, up the steep mountain, turning and turning as at mr. set every step, huge close to the side of the mountain, for the road is nar ow, and on the other side of him are fearful steep ravines, hundred.

dreds of feet balow him, from the bottom of which grow huge, tall bambeo and occanut trees. The scene was most grand; and became doubly so when the sum set and the shades of evening closed upon us as we reached the top. The baths themselves are a great duicelty, from their extreme height, and the warmth of the water, which is strongly impregnated with efficacious minerals. They are deserving of the samiration of every traveller, being kept at the expense of the government, in admirable order, and in consequence much resorted to by the invalids. While going up I discovered that a black woman, pretty well advanced in years, had, with a small black gir, followed us on foot all the way up. My compagnen du ucyage, soon entered into conversation with the oldest, who, it appeared, had come with us from kindness, thinking we were strangers and un equainted with the roads. My friend addressed her as follows:—"How do you do, good woman," to which she replied: "Berry wall, good massa buckra—me hope you herry well, too." My friend addressed her as follows:—"How do you do, good massa buckra—me hope you herry well, too." My friend continued his conversation, and after a while pointing to me, said: "You know that buckra gentleman," to which she said, no. He then continued, "dat buckra gentleman, one berry great man, him berry rich.—him President of the United States—him to come to buy all the black people, niggers and piccanninies in Jamaica; when black nigger sak you who him am, you tell them one berry great man—ard me him great friend. Now you remember all I told you?" he inquired, to which she responded in the affirmative, but having his doubts on that point, he made her repeat what he had said. Her bluncering attempts were so extremely ludicrous, and so replete with good humor, that we shouted with laughter, which came back to us in many an echo.

It was something like the following: "When nig-

many an echo.

It was something like the following: "When nigger ask me who wite buckra gentleman are, me say him berry great big man, him presiden ob de magistracy—bim much rich, and him buy all the blackwomen for himself, and give picanninies plenty of money."

It was quite in vain to endeavor to correct her. My friend told her repeatedly that it was not the president of the magistracy I was, but the President of the magistracy I was, but the President of the magistracy I was, but the President of the United States, laying a great emphasis on the latter in scorn of the former, but it was of no use—good, innocent old soul—abe had never heard of such a person, and she could not appear to comprehend that riches were for any other purpose than to buy up all the black women in the island, and then take care of their piccaninies.

We slept overnight, and proceeded along next morning, meeting on our way the Plantain Gardan river, a pretty stream, with enchanting views about it. Reaching a small place at night, called Manchioneal, we rested from our labors, and stopped at the only bouse in the place, most romanti ally situated on the sea shore, and so close to the sea that you might almost step from the doorway into it. The house was, as U. Heep would say, a very "unberous," and it was obliged to make the principal room serve as a dining room by day and bedroom by night; but I enjoyed it, and was lelled to sleep by the music of the waves, washing almost at ry feet. In this little house I noticed many old fashioned utensils of solid silver, with the initials of some family name engraven upon them, giving tokens of hetter days.

Had Byron seen Manchioneal he would doubtless have written some beautiful lines in memory of this solitary place.

Leaving next morning we travelled through a fine country, generally close upon toe sea, often mesting with swollen streams, which we were obliged to drive through, as metimes almost over carinage top. The same evening reached Port Antonio, an important town, but no business place.

ther.

Tis the parish of Portland, whose virtues must shine
To the end of the world—the end of all time.
Oh! no man the beauties and wonders may tell
Of the parish of Portland, the place where I dwell.

Oh! no man the beauties and wenders may tell
Of the parish of Portland, the place where I dwell.

If I go on much longer I will take up all your
paper; so must wind up briefly. I should like to
te'l you of my adventures in passing through Buff
Bay, Annatto Bay, Port Maris, Ocho Blo, St. Ann's
Bay, Dry Harbor, Rio Bueno, Falmouth, Montey's
Bay, Savana la Mar, &c. I will say that the scenery
round about St. Ann's is equal to any in the island,
and worth a visit to enjoy.

I must close with one observation: When I came
here first, I was at once struck with the graceful
carriage of even the commonest black girls. My
mind was taxed for a long time to learn the cusse,
when I suddenly discovered it. They carry from
their earliest years everything on the tops of their
heads without holding on with their hands. I have
seen them walking in the roa's with an orange
belarced on the top of their head, and sometimes a
bottle, empty. They cannot be induced to carry
them in their hands. Now the gracefulness I speak
of, any New York lady might well be proud of; and
what I suggest is, that the ladies there make use of
my hint, and at once commence practising privately
in their pariors the balancing of oranges and bottles
and "sich" like on their beads, and if they do not
soon find themselves growing undulatingly graceful,
why, then, my name is not Jack Robinson.

Affairs in Venezuela. OUR CARACAS CORRESPONDENCE.

CABAGAS, Doc. 28, 1854.

Banguet for the 20th of January—Field for American Diplomacy—Ill Treatment of American Citi-

We are destitute of local news, for peace prevails with us. The choiers has preyed upon its victims in the Oriental provinces until it is satiated, and gone to parts unknown.

The President has ordered a banquet, with on

hundred cubiertos, to be prepared for the 20th of January, on the occasion of the grand entrance of is illustricus predecessor and successor to the capital—General Jose Tadeo Monagas; and it is to be feared that the United States will not be represented in the person of its resident minister, Mr. Charles Eames, now absent at Washington. Wasn he returns he will have a grand field of operation and an opportunity of distinguishing himself as a diplomatist, for the e is material enough to operate upon in the shape of long standing claims for spo liation, illegal seizures, infractions of the laws, vio lations of contracts, conspiracy and false imprisonment, decisions of the courts of justice contrary to aw and evidence, and divers other wrongs committed in violation of the rights and privileges of Amsrican citizens, which requires talent, shrewdoess, energy of character, perseverance and untiring in dustry to accom lish.

American interests and American citizens have long been trodden under the feet of the executive. ministerial and judicial authorities of Venezaela, without any redress or protection from their own government, while the subjects of Great Britain and France have their wrongs speedily redressed, and demand that the most ample justice be meted out to them, with prompt indemnity for every loss or damage they may sustain from unjustifiable acts of their officials. Thus the subjects of England and France are respected in a much higher degree by the government and people of Venezaela than are American citizens—making the old saying good: correct a child for its faults to make it love you; and a government, when made to answer for its acts, will be cautious not to give officince. There never was a country that merited the rod more than Venezuela; for truth is not within her, and justice and honesty she knoweth not.

General Jose Tadeo Monagas, the President elect, has the power, if he had the will, to extricate his country from her present degraded state, and cause her to blossom like the rose.

FRANCEIN. ministerial and judicial authorities of Venezuela,

Important from San Domin CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

SAN DOMINGO, Dec. 29, 1854.

SAN DOMINGO, Dec. 29, 1854.

French and English Interference with the Dominican Government—The Cazneau Treaty—Action of the Consuls—Another Letter to the President—Present Attitude of the United States, &c., &c. If you will concede this grace to a poor Dominican, I would desire to present to the American public the last example of the stupendous wisdom and unheard of modesty of the most excellent consuls of France and England. You must be well informed the fact that these gentlemen have taken possess. of the fact that these gentiemen have taken possession of the Dominican government in the name of their august Majesties the Emperors Napoleon and Faustin and Queen Victoria (Q. D. G.), and that at the present moment it is as dangerous for a Dominican to call himself the friend of the United The French and English have a force of one hun-

dred guas in our roadstead, and for more than one month we have lived in daily terror of seeing the revangeful negro chief, Beenaventura Baez, landed from the ships and put in possession of the capital.

In October the Dominionan were craxy with joy at the conclusion of a treaty with the United States for we thought the Friendenip of our great and power of the conclusion of a treaty with the United States to concern Hydrone, and bring American emigrants to concern the citizens of the United States to render us and themselves this service.

The Bristan and French consuls put on their gold lace coats and went in severe state to tell President Santana that their Majesties Napoleco, Faustin and Victoria would not permit the Dominionan government to make treatins with the United States. President Santana is a silent, sutuborn man, and made no reply, when he was informed by these ominjotent gentiemen that Faustin would bring an army of forty thousand negroes to rawage the republic, while their navy would put the negro Baez in his place in this capital; but, mark me, the must will never be forgotten by Pedro Santana, or any other true Dominions.

Fresently the American plenipotentiary enters the palace, in his plain black suit, and passes quite the romained so late stated of the control, to passes of the stated of the control of the control

ditions on which France and England will mediate a long truce with Hayti. All these conditions are levelled at the United States, and Hayti is equally to be mediated into subscribing to them. These conculs demand, on the part of England and France, that no land in the D. minican territory shall be sold, given, rented, or lent for any period whatever to any foreign power, and that no maritime or other catabilishments be permitted, nor factories, nor coal depots allowed to any nation; nor any treaty be ever made with one which shall contain any supulations new or different from those now existing in the treaties made with France and England.

This refers to the article in the treaty of September, which these conculs induced the Executive (by threats and Her Britannic Majesty's war steamer Devastation in front of the city), to break, which opened the superb and central bay of Samana to American commerce, and made its abundant coal mines available to your steamers. France and England command your country and mine sir, to resign forever these fountains of commercial wealth. But will you obey?

The next condition is intended to prevent the Americans coming here to develope the stagnant riches of our country. It stiputates "that no parties of adventurers, armed or unsarmed, shall be allowed to land in the Domnican Territory."

This would empower the consuls to forbid any party, though composed but of one family of "unarmed" settlers, from setting foot on our soil.

The last article is only a silly flourish to excite the colored classes, by pretending to a superlative care and evangelical anxiety for their interests. It stipulates that "the Domnican Territory."

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The last tributes that

States."

What will the proud and powerful republic of the Morth say to the insulting interference of the mediating Powers?

Will the United States now sustain, in the face of these rations, the Monroe doctrine and the American system, of which they have made such haughty preclamation to the world.

SANTIAGO.

Affairs in Honduras. OUR RELIZE CORRESPONDENCE.

BELIZE, Dec. 16, 1854. BELIZE, Dec. 16, 1854.

Wrecks—Destitute and Shyporecked American Sea
men at Belize—Cool Weather—Vessels for Ma
hogany Freights—Hard Times Anticipated—

Fears of Filibusterism, &c.

The loss of the American schooner Empire, of which I have previously advised you, makes six vessels cast away in this vicinity within a few months, and bids fair to make a very disastrons year

on our coast. Three of these vessels were American, two were lost by their crows being sick with the Chagres fever. They were all brought in here, and all of them were entirely destitute, without clothing or money, and with no person to take care of, or provide for them a passage to the United States. This ought not to be, and your government should do something to remedy this evil, as the poor fellows are to be seen wandering about the streets bare footed, bareheaded, and with empty stomachs, or what is still worse, they meet friends in the grog shops, who give them the very worst kinds of oad liquor, which soon carries them to the grave. This, to your readers, will seem very hard; but when they take into consideration the way we are situated, and the fact that these men seldom come under the observation of the wealthy and liberal, and the still more important fact that all French, English and other foreign seamen, when cast away on this coast, are sent home by the R. M. steam packet vessels, free of charge to them, and that the impression is very generally entertained that your goverament ought to make some provision for these men, they will not wonder that they are left to die unrelieved, unpitied and destitute.

We have bad the most delightful cool weather imaginable for over two months—such weather has never been known to have lasted so long at a time before. It is clear weather, with a coal north breeze every day. Occasionally a gale of wind from the same quarter will be we with great fury for a few hours, then it lulis and we have fair weather again. F. The French brig Ossian, from here, with a cargo of logwood and mahogany, was lost on the northern Triangles; her officers and crew were brought in here by a wrecking vessel, with a portion of materials, which have been sold here during the week.

A fall in the price of mahogany freights has again filled our harbor with vessels for mahogany. We are now very busy shipping last year's cuttings, which were unusually large. The great quantity of small wood so

broken up, and wages will also be reduced from 20 to 40 per cent.

Reports are in circulation very generally here that the Yankees are about making a descent on this town a la Greytoton, and this absurd report causes some trouble and no lible anxiety among our sable and colored population, who fear the object is to make them slaves.

Provisions still rule very high here, owing to their being so high in New Orleans, from whence we get most of ours.

Taxweller.

Santa Anna Turned Slave Dealer. PORT OF SISAL, CAMPECHE, 21 Dec. 1854.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD. sea voyage, and arrived here a day or two since in my schooner the ——— with a general cargo. I shall leave this for New York in the course of a few days; but in the meantime I avail myselt of the brigantine
——, departing for the States, to inform you of
a very curious affair at present going on at this place. There are here now upwards of forty Yucatan Indians, which are, I understand, to be shipped in a day or two, on board the Mexican schooner Jacinto, and sent to the Havana, to be sold as slaves. I am also informed that there are upwards of 150 more of these poor wretches in the prison at Merida, who are expected to arrive here in the course of a day or two, and will be shipped to the course of a day or two, and will be shipped to the same destination, Cuba, by the brig Antonita, now fitting out a little way down the coast for that purpose. I have been fortunate enough to obtain authentic copies of the solemn protest entered by the unfortunate Indians against their being torn from their homes to be made slaves of in a strange country, as well as Santa Auna's decree authorizing this barbarous proceeding, which you will find herewith in: losed at your service. Yours, truly,

FREDERICK VOORNIES.

barbarous proceeding, which you will find herewish inclosed at your service. Yours, truly,

[Translation.]

SOLEMN PROTEST.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF YUCATAN;

We, Raymondo Fun, Juan Cahinch, Diego Puc,
Fernando Chan, Yutoriano Chim, En-ebio Hamil,
Desiderio Uc, Juan de la Cruz Han, Vicente Fun,
Jose Maria Fun, Pascual Pé, Eleturio Tamay, Pascuai Tamay, Antonio Xul, Augustin Nahuat, Luciano Xib, Leandro Han, Juan Mercel, Diego Cai,
Pedro Han, Jose M. Chan, Juan Noh, Juan Pio Tuz,
Laureano Camal, Victoriano Chuc, Esteban Cab,
Jose Day, Jose Chim and Andres Uc, now in the
pablic rison of this city, accused of being taken in
the camp or the enemy, represent to your Excellency with the most profound respect.

That we have been told and assured as a thing
certain, that in accordance with an order of the supreme government in relation to prisoners of war
taken in this department, we shall be sent into slavery in a foreign country. This information has
caused us the greatest grief, and we have decided on
placing ourselves under the paternal care of
your Excellency, in order to escape, if possible,
such a terrible misfortune. We would represent
that ours is not a case which comes under the order
above mentioned, as we are not prisoners of war;
we were not taken with arms in our hands, nor do
we belong to the ranks of the rebellious Indians.
We remained in the woods in which we were found
concealed, to prevent the government troops (if we
were discovered) confounding us with the rebel
Indians, and to escape at the same time the revenge
of these latter if we encountered them; but we
neither belonged to their party nor did we participate in their revolutionary ideas. If, for this misfertune which has betallen us, we deserve to be banished from our homes, we pray your Excellency,
that we may be not sent to a foreign land, but to
some place within the republic, as it would be
grievous to us to be altogether banished from the
country, without being knowingly guilty of any crime.
In this behalf we hav

MERIDA, Dec. 14, 1854.

OFFICE OF THE SEC'Y OF FOREIGN RELATIONS, MEXICO, June 22, 1854.

MEXICO, June 22, 1854.

MEXICO, June 22, 1854.

MOST EXCELLENT SIR:—His Serene Highness the President of the Republic, having taken into consideration the communication of your Excellency in which the Colonel Don Manuel Jimenez, representing the house of the brothers Goicouria, merchant so of Havana, asks permission to export from this department paper Indians taken in the war now going on, in order to bring them to the island of Cube, and employ them there as servants, &c., according to the permission conceded by the supreme government on the 23d of January last, has been pleased to decree:—

government on the 23d of January last, has been pleased to decree:

1. Instead of the proposals made by the Senor Jimenez to take two hundred of the rebellious Indians captured in the war, and give for them \$15 per head, the Senor Jimenez shail pay \$20,000, in two parts, into the proper offices of this department as soon as the indian prisoners are given over.

2. The Commandant General of Yucatan will give to Senor Jimenez half of the prisoners of the department, to whom shall apply the same favorable conditions mentioned in the permission conceded to the house of the Brothers Golcourts on the 23d of January last, to contract for captured Incians, &c. It is also ordered that this concession gives no privilege whatever to the house of the Brothers Golcouria, since the supreme government of the nation holds itself free to make other contracts of a similar nature whenever it chooses.

holds itself free to make other considered at the nature whenever it chooses.

I c mmunicate this order of H. S. H. to your excellency, in order that you may fulfil its provisions in every particular, giving such account of its results to the supreme government as may be necessary in Bonilla. To his Excellency the Governor of Yucatan.

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL MONEY MARKET. SATURDAY, Jan. 27-6 P. M. There was considerable activity in the stock

market this morning, without any material variation in quotations. At the first boar 1, Michigan Centra Railroad advanced 1 per cent. New York Centra Bonds declined 2 per cent; Harlem, 2. There was a good deal doing in State stocks, at prices current at the close yesterday. Railroad bonds were not so active or buoyant. Illinois Central was well sue tained. There were no transactions in Erie bonds The new loan was freely offered at 80 a 80; per cent, Comberland Coal opened and cosed to-day fine, at 35; per cent. The discoveries recently made on the company's property, alluded to a few days since, is probably the cause. Harlem is heavy under the effect of the suppressed report and the decision rela-tive to the over issued stock.

After the adjournment of the board the following sales of bonds and stocks were made at auxion, by

### A. H. Nicoray:

### \$5,700 Le Cross and Milwaukie R. R. 8's, int. added 77

5,000 Tol., Norwalk & Clev. R. R., 1st mort. do. 87

16,000 Chio & Mississaippi, R. R., 2d mort. do. 50%

10 shares Erie Railroad. 46's

20 do. Amer. Express Co. (at private sale). 105

20 do. Allantic Bank. 68's

10 do. North River Fire Ins. Co. 133%

10 do. Greenwich Fire Ins. Co. 133%

The following mie was made at suction by A. H

Muller & Co.:—

\$5,000 Chicago & Miss. R. R., 1st mert., int. added. \$9)6

At the second board the transactions in Cumberland overshadowed all others. The stock advanced
this afternoon # per cent; Harlem went up #; Erie

closed heavy.

The transactions at the Assistant Treasurer's of fice to day were as follows.—

 Received
 \$270,066 91

 Payments
 42,686 54

 Paid for Assay Office
 250,569 72

 Balance
 2,881,386 89

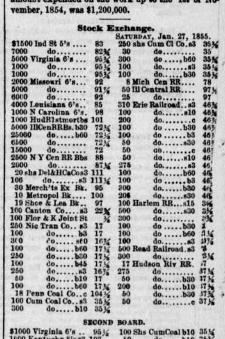
The coal tonnage on the Reading railroad for the week ending on Thursday last, was 23,850 tons, and for the season 197,102 tons, against 170,122 tons to the same time last year.

The public are cautioned against receiving par-tially burnt bills of the Blackstone Bank, Boston, as they will not be redeemed by the bank, the same having been cancelled, and supposed to have be-burnt, but by some means secured from the fire be-fore entirely consumed. fore entirely consumed. The Boston Telegraph of the 26th inst. says :-

The Boston Telegy aph of the 26th inst. says:—

A better demand prevailed for some stocks, however, and particularly bank shares, which are generally held at higher figures. Allas advanced to 1634 for a small lot; State 64 bid for about fifty-shares; Granite, 98; and Commerce, 99. Blackstone is in demand at 101 bid; Commerce, 99. Blackstone is in demand at 101 bid; Commerce, 99. Blackstone is in demand at 101 bid; Merchants', 105 bid; Howard 94 bid; Merchants', 105 bid; Shorth, 101 bid; North American, 103 bid; Shawmat, 101 bid; Shoe and Leather Dealers', 108 bid; Shownat, 101 bid; Shoe and Leather Dealers', 108 bid; Shoking, 128 bid; Traders', 102 bid; Tremont and Union, 107 bid; Washington, par bid, and Webster, 102½ bid—all closing firm with a scarcity of stock. The sound railroad stocks were all firm excepting Old Colony, which declined to 79½ asked, with plenty of sellers. Michigan Central improved 1 per cent; Fitchburg firm at 85 bid, regular and asked, soller six months; Northern was in demand at 46, without sales; and Providence and Worcester, 80 bid; Central is steady at about 4, that being the asking rate; Ogdensbur, 1002, bid; Northern was in demand at 46, without sales; vermont and Massachusetts advanced to 16, and that was firmly bid at the close without sellers. Land Company stocks are less firm at reduced prices from a few days since. East Boston is an exception/having turned to move up again, and 14 is bid for several lots, but only ten shares were sold; Edgeworth declined to 24, Waverley, 2½ bid, 23, asked; Cary 7 asked, and Essex Company declined \$1 from yesterday, selling at 76, which is, however, an advance of \$6 per share since Tuesday. The chief engineer of the Fort Wayne and Chica-

go Railroad, in his annual report, estimates the total equipment, at \$3,143,448, or \$21,384 per mile. The stock subscription obtained amounts to \$1.625,393, of which \$1,205,768 have been paid. Further subscriptions to the extent of about £400,000 are expected from Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Chicago, and from parties on the line of the road. The total amount expended on the work up to the 1st of November, 1854, was \$1,200,000.



CITY TRADE REPORT.

SATURDAY, Jan. 27—6P. M. ASHES were uncharged, with small sales of pets at \$6

with a better feeling in the trade. The sales of all kinds footed up about 7,000 a 8,000 bbls., including about 4,000 bbls. common State, for export, which sold at 4,000 bbls. common State, for export, which sold at about \$8 12, though the range was from \$8 to \$8 25; favorite State was at \$8 25 a \$8 37; common to good Indiana and Michigan, \$8 50 a \$9; fancy Michigan, \$9 12 a \$9 25; extra do. and Ohio, \$9 25 a \$10 25 to \$10 50; extra Genesee, \$10 50 a \$11 50. In the above sales were 200 bbls. Baltimore city, head lined and delivered at \$8 62; and 1,000 do., extra do. do., at \$9 50; Canada was steady, with sales of 600 bbls. at \$8 87 a \$9, in bond, and at \$9 50 duty paid. Rye flour was unchanged, and meal was dull at old prices. Wheat—Sales of 4,400 bushels handsome white Canadian were made at \$2 35, duty paid; Westero, Southern and Genesee were nominal Rye—2,000 bushels prime North river sold at the railroad depot at \$125. Corn—The sales embraced about 16,000 bushels, chiefly Southern white and yellow, at 98c., a 98c. Oats and barley were unchanged.

BERNWAL—Sales of 150 bags St. Domings were made on private terms, 500 mats Java at 13 gc., and 180 bags Rio at 9 gc. a 10c.

COTTOS.—The stock on the market continued light, and the firmness of holders restricted sales. The transactions embraced 1, 300 bales, including about 800 bales is transitu, and 500 on the spot, the market closing at full prices.

PRIMITE—Rates to European ports were steady. To Liverpool, 6,000 bushels corn were or gaged at 6d. in ship's bags, 250 boxes of bacon at 17s 6d., 100 hhds. tailow at 10s., and 100 bbls. pork at 2s. 6d., with 26 bales measurement goods at 20s. To Havre, a fair business was doing, without change in quotations. To Bremen, of long measurement goods were taken at 11s. To London, rates were quiet and steady. To California and Australia they were without noticeable change.

Facurs.—The market was without change, and sales were unimportant.

HAY.—About 600 bales were sold at 90c. a 28c.

trails they were without noticeable change.

FRUIN.—The market was without change, and sales were unimportant.

HAY,—About 600 bales were sold at 95c. a 98c.

HOPS.—Sales of 32 bales were made at 29c. a 32c.

HIPSS.—Receipts during the week were light, and the sales exhibited an advance of %c. per 1b. over the prices of the previous week. Buenos Ayres are held at 20c.; Orinocos were held at 15c. The total receipts of the week have been 20,070 bides. have been 20,670 hides.

IRON.—Small sales Scotch pig, on time, were making at \$31.

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4 LEATHER.—The market is very firm, although the sales have not been so large this week as the week previous, and holders of prime qualities demanded prices above the views of buyers. The sales, however, are more than equal to the receipts, leaving the stock much reduced. Receipts 34,370 sides hemiock, 2,310 do. oak, against sales of 43,000 sides hemiock and 23,500 do. oak. We quote—Oak slamphter and salted, good light, 26, a 28c.; do. do. middle, 26c. a 28c.; do. do. heavy, 28c. a 28c.; do. do. heavy, 28c. a 28c.; do. do. panish do., all weights, 22c. a 28c.; hemiox, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 19c. a 28c.; do. do., middle, 19c. a 20c.; do. do. heavy, 18c. a 18c.; do. do. middle, 17c. a 185@c.; do. do. heavy, 18c. a 18c.; do. do. middle, 17c. a 185@c.; do. do. heavy, 18c. a 18c.; do. do. middle, 17c. a 18c.; do. do. heavy, 18c. a 18c.; do. do. middle, 17c. a 18c.; do. do. heavy, 18c. a 18c.; do. do. middle, 17c. a 18c.; do. do. heavy, 18c. a 18c.; do. do. middle, 17c. a 18c.; do. do. heavy, 18c. a 18c.; do. do. poor, do., 10c. a 12c.; do. slampher, n rough, 19c. a 22c., on a 6 months credit.

LAED.—False of 40 bbis. were sold at 9%c., and some lots of prime at 19c.

Mot assex.—Salse of about 200 to 400 bbls. New Orleans

n rough, 19c. a 22c., on a 6 months credit.

LAED.—False of 400 bbls, were sold at 9%c., and some lots of prime at 19c.

Mollassy.—Salse of about 300 to 400 bbls. New Orleans were made at 27c. a 28c.

Naval. Stories.—The market was quiet, at 40c. for spirits, while rosu and raw turpentine were at old rates.

Cits.—The market for linseed was dull at 81c. Other descriptions were unchanged.

PROVISIONS.—The market was steady, with a fair bullness doing. About 400 or 500 bbls, old mess pock were sold, at \$12.50. New and prime ditto were unchanged. Ref.—About 300 bbls. State mess and prime were sold at old prices. City prime mess was at 227.50. Comments were in fair demand, and sales of 200 boxes. One meats were in fair demand, and sales of 200 boxes. One middles on shipboard were purchased at 8%c. (free of expenses); and 10,600 lbs. dry salted shoulders were sold at p. n. t.

REC.—Sales of 100 casks were reported at 12%c.

TOMACCO has been in good demand through the week, with sales of about 100 bbss. Kentucky at 5c., 8%c. a 9%c.

a 95c.
WHEREY.—Sales of 100 bbis. New Jersey were made at 235c.; and 200 ditto E. D., in good order, sold for California ablemant as 2

at 24%c., and 200 ditto E. D., in good order, sold for Ca lifornia shipment at 35c.

West.—The demand the past week has been some thing better, and we hear of sales of Emyras are Busnos Ayres weeks on private terms. Domestic same at last reports, with small sales of medium faced at 30c. in 133% 32c. Pulled is but little inquired for, and we hear of nothing delay.